Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the section titled PRIOR APPLICATIONS beginning on page 1, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

This application is a national stage application under 35 U.S.C. §371 and claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §365(c) of PCT Application No. PCT/US00/27968 filed on October 10, 2000, and published in English, which claims the benefit of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/415,536 filed December 1, 1999, ~~(now abandoned)~~ now U.S. Patent No. 6,508,602 issued January 21, 2003, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/415,866 filed October 8, 1999 ~~(now U.S. Patent No. 6,508,602 issued January 21, 2003)~~ (now abandoned); and which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/209,062 filed on June 2, 2000; and of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/217,172 filed July 10, 2000.

Please replace the section entitled SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION beginning on page 2, line 12, with the following:

An applicator ~~for distributing a substance onto a target surface, said applicator~~ including a ~~first side~~ front panel having a ~~first internal~~ front inner surface and a ~~first external~~ front outer surface, a ~~second side~~ back panel having a ~~second internal~~ back inner surface and a ~~second external~~ back outer surface and a flexible film dosing reservoir containing a ~~product~~ substance. The flexible film dosing reservoir is disposed between said ~~first external~~ front outer surface of said ~~first side~~ front panel and said ~~second internal~~ back inner surface of said ~~second side~~ back panel, said ~~product~~ substance adapted to be released via application of pressure to said reservoir.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 6, with the following amended paragraph:

Dosing may alternatively be accomplished without the use of a restriction in the reservoir or distribution channel. For example, a rupturable reservoir such as shown in Figure 4 may be combined with a flow restriction layer. The flow restriction layer may be a separate layer in the applicator 10 such as the front panel surface 24, the layer 37, or be an additional layer that is between layer 37 and the reservoir 30. Nonwovens, wovens, apetured films, thermoformed films, and other materials, for example, can be created to have a target porosity and thus fluid flow rate. Controlling the mean pore size of openings and the number of openings in the flow restriction layer can determine how fast a fluid or product will be dispensed through the front or back panel. The fluid flow rate can be controlled by incorporating the desired porosity in the front or back panel materials or can be accomplished by having a separate (flow restriction) layer or layers between the reservoir 30 and the ~~application surface~~ front outer surface 31 or front panel 24 of the applicator 10. An example of a flow restriction layer is a 100 mesh hydroapetured film made from low density polyurethane. The apertures in this structure are approximately 100 micron in diameter and may be suitable for controlling the fluid rate of creams and lotions, for example. The number and size of the holes can be adjusted depending on the viscosity of the fluid being dispensed and the desired application rate. Alternatively, the net flow-rate can be controlled by limiting the number of holes such that the effective open area is reduced. This can be done more easily with an apertured film where the holes are only placed where needed. For example an apertured film could have ten 200 micron holes to achieve nearly the same porosity as forty 100 micron holes (discounting the effects of surface tension and specific fluid properties). These apertured films can be made with a wide range of hole sizes using thermoforming techniques or high pressure water. For a low viscosity product such as a predominantly alcohol or water based product, the mean pore size of the membrane is preferably less than about 40 microns and preferably less than 10 microns. Another example of a flow restriction

layer is the use of a woven substrate. For example, a flow restriction layer for a thick cream with a viscosity in the range of 10,000 cps may include a woven substrate with a mean pore size that is between about 3 microns and about 100 microns, and preferably between about 10 and about 40 microns. Yet another way to control porosity, and thus dosing of the product, is with a non-woven such as Tyvek® made by Dupont. The non-woven can be made to have an effective pore size of 1-100 microns by controlling the density of fibers, diameter of fibers and the % area that is bonded. Calendaring can also be done to change the % open area and mean pore size of the non-woven. With some fluids and applications it is possible that the membrane and surface contact layer can become one and thus eliminating the need of two separate layers.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 30, with the following amended paragraph:

In order to protect the hand of the user from contact with the product during the dispensing and/or dispersing operation, the applicators of the present invention can include a first substantially fluid-impervious barrier layer 25~~,~~. The barrier layer 25 can be located between the reservoir and the back inner surface of the back panel. Actually, the interior of the barrier layer 25 can ~~which defines~~ define the front inner surface 32 that faces the wearer's hand during use. The barrier layer 25 is preferably impervious to the product contained in the reservoir 30. Suitable barrier materials include polymer films, such as polyethylene, polypropylene, EVA, and polymer blends or coextrusions, which may be rendered extensible by methods described below. Materials that are embossed, whether or not rendered extensible, provide improved tactile properties and greater control over the applicator in terms of contact and coefficient of friction with the hand. Preferably, the material and the surface alteration are made such that the coefficient of friction between the inner surface 32 and a wearer's hand is greater than the coefficient of friction between the outer surface 33 and the target surface. This reduces the likelihood that the mitt 10 may

slip or rotate inadvertently in use. The barrier layer can also be combined with another "softness enhancing" material that provides additional comfort, softness and tactile feel to the user's hand on the front inner surface 32. Such materials can include, but are not limited to, fibrous (natural, synthetic or combinations thereof) and/or foamed materials.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

To protect the wearer's hand from contact with liquids absorbed by the back panel 26, it may be desirable for some applications to include an optional additional second substantially fluid-impervious barrier layer 27~~;~~. The barrier layer 27 can be located between the first barrier layer 25 and the back inner surface of the back panel. The interior of the barrier layer 27 can ~~which~~ ~~defines~~ define the back inner surface 34 that faces the wearer's hand during use. The optional additional fluid impervious barrier layer 27 may be similar in construction and materials as the barrier layer 25 described above. Particularly when a second barrier layer 27 is employed, it may be desirable for some applications to include an optional secondary fluid reservoir 35 to deliver a second, possibly diverse composition, liquid product to the target surface. One example of such a scenario would be the use of water or a neutralizing agent in the secondary reservoir after the liquid in the primary reservoir has been utilized.